The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,030.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage.... „	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
——— including postage.... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
——— including postage.... „	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „	6 0
——— including postage.... „	7 12
Single Copy for Casn ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per

One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line,
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is* One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

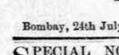
BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLOWER—September 19th, at "Bleak House," Tardeo, the wife of Mr. E. W. Flower, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days:—

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th September, at noon, calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

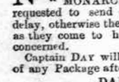
Up.			Down	
	Sep.	Sep.		Sep. Oct.
Leave Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	25 & 9
„ Kurrachee 11		25	„ Fao	30 10
„ Gundur	12	26	„ Bushire	27 11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29 13
	Oct.			Oct.
„ B. Abbas	1		„ B. Abbas	1 15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3 17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Gundur	5 19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7 21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	19 24

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Tuners, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

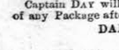


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Ranges:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurumtur.	Gorun	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class..	1 2	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch.*)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The S. S. "WEST INDIAN'S" departure for Singapore and Hongkong has been POSTPONED to the 24th instant, on which date she will leave without fail.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

TO SHIPMASTERS.—A small consignment of PHŒNIX MILLS CABIN BREAD, just received per "J. P. Whitney," direct from Calcutta, and for sale by

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

18th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "MONARCHY," Day, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Day will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Monarchy."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN," Captain Allan, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Allan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Allan.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th September 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jennings's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sent except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the World

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class 494 lire., 2nd class 237 lire. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.*)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 28th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1868.

WANTED.

TO ENGINEERS, COTTON PRESS OWNERS, &c.—A thoroughly experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER and DRAUGHTSMAN would be glad to meet with an Engagement to take charge (in a month's time) of a Cotton Press, or other Works, or to superintend the erection and working of any class of Machinery. Is of good business habits, and can produce most satisfactory Testimonials. Apply by letter to "A. P.," Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COL CLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called for FRIDAY the 18th instant has been POSTPONED till the following TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do. by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redoath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do. do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Seventy Thousand Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 5th proximo, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutchery at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five Thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mipoorum in Cochin in the months of October and November 1868, and the remainder gradually in each succeeding month, so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1869.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality will be rejected.

6. The Tenders must specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Bombay Salt."

J. S VERNÈDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin.
9th September 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By Appointment, Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... „	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... „	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	55	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk Tie	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	„	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 0
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace.....	„	3
Guyot's West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings...	„	2 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „		2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	.....	1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	.....	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	.....	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	.....	5 0
COTTON Socks White	„	.....	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	.....	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		.....	4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		.....	20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		.....	6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS, Double"		er doz.	8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		.....	25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS...		.....	10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		.....	16 0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		.....	2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cheroot-ists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS, received per Steamer "GOLCONDA"—

Hams in Canvas at.....	Rs.	1 4 per lb.
Bacon in cut		1 2 „
Cheese in cut.....		1 2 „

J. NEUBERG.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars. J. NEUBERG.

EPP'S HOMŒPATHIC COCOA, in 1 lb. Cannister. J NEUBERG.

EPP'S COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. Cannisters. J. NEUBERG.

POULSON'S CORN FLOUR, in 1 lb. Cannisters. J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR. J. NEUBERG.

BISCUITS, BY HUNTLEY & PALMER, in 1 to 2 lbs. tins. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, Guinness's Stout in quarts at Rupees 7 per dozen. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, superior quality, at Rupees 24 per dozen, J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, carved and plain. Ditto. CIGAR HOLDERS. J. NEUBERG.

TEA—

Best choice Oopack Congon Tea	Rs.	10 per 7lb. Box
„ „ „	„	1-8 1lb. Packet.
Superior choice Congou Pekoe Tea	„	12 7lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea	„	2-8 1lb. Cannister.

No. 6 Humum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS,
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Reynlation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Reynlation Staff Corps Belts.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Silwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.
Terms—Cash.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order dated the 17th day of September instant, made by the Honourable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD in the above matters, it was ordered that the said ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE be discharged under Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown on SATURDAY, the 10th day of October next, in my Chambers, in the High Court, at 10-30 of the clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 17th day of September 1868.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

WILLIAM HENRY WATHEN, deceased. —Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY WATHEN, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Cape Town, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Esq., deceased, who died on the 28th June 1866, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 10th day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co., are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARY MITCHELL CUMINE (wife of George Cumine, Esquire), of No. 6 Pittville Crescent, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, and HARRIET ANN STEWART BLANE, (wife of Gilbert James Blane, Esquire,) lately residing at Geneva in Switzerland, and now residing at No. 11 Rue Ponte Neuve Pau, in the empire of France, the residuary Legatees named in the Will of the said deceased, and also the Administratrices of his Estate having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

GORDON STEWART FORBES, deceased. —Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of GORDON STEWART FORBES, late of Torquay, in the County of Devon, Esquire, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, deceased, who died on the 13th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the said Will and Administration, with the last Will and Testament annexed), were on the 10th of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co., are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARY MITCHELL CUMINE (wife of George Cumine, Esquire), of No. 6 Pittville Crescent, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, and HARRIET ANN STEWART BLANE, (wife of Gilbert James Blane, Esquire,) lately residing at Geneva in Switzerland, and now residing at No. 11 Rue Ponte Neuve Pau, in the empire of France, the residuary Legatees named in the Will of the said deceased, and also the Administratrices of his Estate having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY, CURRUMSEY NANSEY, AMERSEY HEMJEE, LILADHUR VISSER, RAJPALL DEWSEY, CHAMPSEY DOSSA, and LUCKUMSEY DEROO, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, who lately traded as Merchants in Bombay in copartnership under the name, style, and firm of JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY & Co., and who under the name of COOVERJEE JEWRAZ and CURRUMSEY NANSEY also lately traded as Merchants in copartnership with BHARMUL PURBUT under the name, style, and firm of PURBUT JETSEY and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Messieurs ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Solicitors for the Trustees of the above Estate, I do hereby sanction a FINAL DISTRIBUTION by the said Trustees of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—September 14.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were at the following rates: 4 per cents at Rs. 5-2 and 5-0 discount; 5 per cents. of 1853-57, one piece of Rs. 60,000 at Rs. 9-0 premium, and several lots of Rs. 20,000 and under, at Rs. 9-1 to 9-5, towards the afternoon there were demands; 5½ per cents. one contract for Rs. 2,00,000 at Rs. 14-5 premium.

The transactions reported in Banks' and Joint Stock Companies shares were as following:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,746½.
National Bank shares at Rs. 1544.
Delhi and London Bank shares. at Rs. 195 and 197½.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 205.
India General Steam Navigation Co.'s whole shares at Rs. 410, and half shares at Rs. 205.
Port Canning Land Investment, Co.'s shares 31 at Rs. 250, and about 15 to 20 at 265 each; about the closing hour, there were buyers at Rs. 270.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at 115 for cash and time-bargain contracts for a large number, but details not stated.
Nabor Habi Tea Co.'s shares, in the country, at Rs. 40.—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13th September.
Open 874 Miles.

Coaching	Rs.	60,968	7 1
Merchandize	,,	1,42,340	5 3
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,073	12 0
Earth Trains	,,	3,896	0 0
Total	Rs....	2,08,278	8 4
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ....Total	Rs....	2,06,430	14 5
Increase		1,847	9 11

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—September 19.

Forlong, Lieutenant Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19th September.

London....Cotton	£1	0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.	do do.
Liverpool...Cotton	£1	5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.	to £1 8s. 9d.
Overland...Cotton	£4	10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
Sailing vessel			Nominal.
Steamer	Rs.	4 to 0	per bale.
China ....Cotton	Rs.	2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius .Grain	Rs.	0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 19	Greyhound	Jackson	Cardiff, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 19	Alice Venard	Humphrey	Callao.
	Moderation	Philips	Saigon.
	Glendevon	Wardrop	Callao.
	New Orleans	Fermain	Batavia.
	Queen Victoria	Hughes	Liverpool.
20	Ganga (s)	Bonfellow	Suez.
	Shaftesbury (s)	Atkins	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *City of Berlin*, Taylor, to Singapore.
Ship *Royal Saxon*, Mathews, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer *Manchester*, to Malabar Coast.
Ship *Golden Eagle*, to Moulmein.
Ship *Oonoor Pooka*, to Calcutta via Andamans.
Ship *Paddock Parry*, to Malabar Coast.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Bushire, 10th, 7-15 P.M.—Mail steamer "Martaban" from Bombay arrived.
Galle, 20th, 6-25 P.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia" from Calcutta anchored.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.—September 13, Steamer "Madras.;" 14th Steamer "Nubia," and Ship "Lady Cumbermere."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 13th, S. S. "Sattara," G. Beyts, S. Ports; Ship "Cannat," C. J. S. Bradden, Bombay; 14th "Ajuba," ——, Vizagapatam.

DEPARTURES.—September 13th, Ships "River Dee," ——, Rangoon; "Mars," ——, Pondicherry; "Rienzi," ——, N. Ports.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cochin, 20th, 8 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 30·00, rainfall 81 cents, sky clear.
Galle, 20th, 8 A.M.—Weather fine, wind calm, thermometer 80, barometer 29·930, rainfall 1 inch 0 cents.
Point de Galle, 20th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90.
Mangalore, 20th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north thermometer 79·50 barometer 29·80, rainfall to date 151·02 inches.
Bellary, 20th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·80.
Pamban, 20th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind S. S. E., thermometer 88 barometer 29·94.
Vizagapatam, 20th, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 85, rainfall 40 cents.
Cannanore, 20th, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·93, rainfall 1 inch 26 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Bushawel, 20th, 7 A.M.—Interruption Nagpore continues.
Kubr chie, 20th, 5 P.M.—Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted to Ispahan. Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 17th, via Russia 17th September.

NOW READY, PART III. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.
(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Work-shops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c, on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings.
Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads.
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Cutchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belassis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statement of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Reports of the Directors and Auditors, and Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1868.
2nd.—To elect two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors.
4th.—To take into consideration the propriety of insuring the Colaba Properties.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE MESTREE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, who lately traded in Bombay.

UPON reading the Judge's Order dated the First day of September instant, and the Advertisement in the "Government Gazette" of Third September instant, the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Jam-i-Jamshed" of the Second September instant, respectively, hereunto annexed, and reading the Certificate of the Trustees of the above-named Estate, and Sections 23 and 24 of Act. XXVIII. of 1865, and hearing Messieurs DALLAS and COMPANY, Solicitors of the said Trader, and no one appearing to show any good and sufficient Cause to the contrary, I do order that the said Trader, BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE MESTREE, be discharged under the provisions of the said Sections abovenamed; and I further direct that this Order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Jame-i-Jamshed."—Dated this 19th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.
J. MACFARLANE, for DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trader.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Directors are prepared to receive from Holders of New Shares, in anticipation of future Calls, the whole or part of the amount remaining unpaid on such Shares, and to allow Interest on the amount so paid in advance at the rate of 6 per centum per annum as follows:—

On Rs. 50 per Share till 1st January 1869.
" " 50 " " 1st April "
" " 50 " " 1st July "
" " 50 " " 1st October "
" " 50 " " 1st January 1870.
" " 50 " " 1st April "
" " 50 " " 1st July "
" " 50 " " 1st October "
" " 50 " " 1st January 1871.
" " 50 " " 1st April "

The Calls so paid in advance will not rank for Dividend out of the Profits of the Company until after the due dates of such Calls as above.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th September 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED BY STEAMER TO ARRIVE SATURDAY NEXT.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Birds of Prey. By Miss Braddon	Rs.	1 8
Mol-sworth's Engineering Formula		3 8
Mrs Brown in America		0 12
Menken's Infelicia		4 0
Grant as a Soldier and Statesman. By Howlands		9 0
Paid in Full		1 8
Russell's Eccentric Personages		1 8
Boy's Own Midshipmen Volume, 1868		3 12
Haskoll's Engineer's and Contractor's Estimate Book		15 12
Albert Smith's Humorous Sketches		0 12
The Provost		1 8
Rogers's How to speak Hindoostani		2 2
Aitken's Practice of Physic. 2 Vols. New Edn		25 4
Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law		2 12
Templeton's Workshop Companion		3 12
The Queen's Journal in the Highlands		1 14
Campbell's My Indian Journal		12 0
Chappell's Harmonium Instructor		1 2
——— German Concertina Instructor		1 2
Scenes of Clerical Life		2 4
Nobody's Child		0 12
Children's Nursery Songs		0 12
Famous Nursery Ballads		0 12
St. Paul's, Vol.		5 12
The Haunted and the Haunters		1 8
Humphry Clinker		1 8
The Family Doctor		2 12
Champion Handbooks, Each		0 12
Artemus Ward, his Book. Orpheus C. Kerr's Papers. The Big Bow Papers. Major Jack Downing. Yan Nankoo Papers. Each		0 8
The Sailor's Book of Fun		0 12
Hanover Square for September		0 12
Aunt Louisa's Alphabet of Fruits		0 12
Plays—Helping Hand and Pizarro. Each		0 8
Blank Music Books, bound 1 and 2 qrs	Rs.	2 & 4 0

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Zwei Braute		1 8
Burgerlich Blut		1 8
Vergissmeinnicht und Lilie		2 4

BANJO STRINGS.—Rs. 1½ per Set.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

☞ For list of Books, &c., received by the Steamer *Carnatic*, on SATURDAY, See *Times of India* of to-day.

REVISED LIST of REGISTRARS of BIRTHS and DEATHS, published by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 241 of Act II. of 1865.

Division.	Districts.	Names of Registrars.	Residence.
A.	Colaba	Dr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadirshaw	Parsee Sanitarium, Middle Colaba.
	Fanaticwadi	" Byramjee Nasrojee	Motee Street, No. 59.
	Market	" Rustomjee Merwanjee	Dhunjee Dungra Street, No. 47.
	Chandanwadi	" Burjorjee Framjee	Syed Abdool St. Street, No. 38.
	Chowpatty	" Rustomjee Nasserwanjee	Outram Road, No. 9.
	Girgaum	" Kaikoss R. Viccajee	Kaikoss R. Viccajee's Compound, Outram Road.
	Khotachwadi	" Bhicajee Jamsetjee	New Lane or Lohar Chali, No. 15.
	Cumbalawadi	" Dhirajram Dulpatram	Agiaree Lane, No. 8.
	Ghogaree	" Gopal Shivram	Duncan Road, No. 156.
	Walkeshwar	" Shivaram Vithal	Chinchpoogree, No. 77.
	Khotachwadi	" Sorabjee Ardeshir	Broach Canal, No. 111.
	Cumbalawadi	" J. Anderson	J. Anderson's Compound, Broach Canal, No. 111.
	Ghogaree	" J. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.
	Walkeshwar	" P. L. de Souza	Cantonment 4th Street, No. 26.
	Sion	" Rustomjee Nasserwanjee	Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, Parell.
	Mahim	" Nasserwanjee Jehangeer	Mahim Bazar Road.
	Sion	" C. Warg	In Harbour Police Hulk.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office,
19th September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, (late Supreme Court File).

EQUITY SIDE.

Bhageerthibai, Widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee... ... ... } Complainants.

vs.

Sukaram Luxumonjee, Hurrichund Luxumonjee, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, Widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Seetai, Widow; Moroba Hurritrimbuckjee and Nana Dhakjee, Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxumonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath... ... ... } Defendants.

By Original and Amended Bill.

AND

Bhageerthibai, Widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee .. .. } Complainants.

vs.

Sukaram Luxumonjee, Wishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Seetai, Widow; Moroba Hurritrimbuckjee and Nana Dhackjee, Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxumonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath... ... .. } Defendants.

By order of Revivor.

AND

Bhageerthibai, Widow and Administratrix of Moroba Luxumonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee... ... ... } Complainants.

vs.

Bhugwantrao Ramchunder and Yeswantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Sukaram Luxumonjee, deceased, Wishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxumonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabai, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxumonjee; Seetai, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Rugoonath Luxumonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rugoonath... ... ... } Defendants.

By re-amended Bill and order of Revivor.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the above Cause, advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, has been postponed to WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, on which day the said Lots will be sold by Pachie Ameilan before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., the Master in Equity, at his Office in the Court House, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 18th day of September 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Master in Equity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 9th October, (instead of 2nd as previously advertised), on account of the concerned, in one or more lots as may be determined upon, the wreck of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying at anchor in Kurrachee harbour, including all Spars, Rigging, Fittings, and Stores of every description belonging thereto. For particulars apply to Messrs McIVER & Co., Kurrachee, or here to

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited).
Bombay, 19th September 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "RUTLANDSHIRE," Captain CHEEVERS, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Good without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain CHEEVERS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Rutlandshire."

TO BE SOLD, by private TENDER, all that piece or parcel of LAND with the dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, called or known as the Village of Hurriali, in the Talooka of Salsette, Tannah Collectorate.

Tenders will be received up to the Thirtieth day of September, 1868.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or either Tender.

For particulars and conditions apply to MR. G. R. WILSON, Managing Trustee of B. R. CAMA'S ESTATE, or MR. JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor.—Dated, Bombay, 19th September 1868.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

THE members of the MAZAGON CHORAL UNION beg to announce that they will give a Concert (in connection with the BOMBAY BAND OF HOPE) of

SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC
AT THE
BUNGALOW NEXT TO THE STEAM BAKERY,
JUNCTION OF THE
GRANT & FALKLAND ROADS,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, SEPT. THE 22ND, 1868.
TO COMMENCE AT ½ PAST 8 PRECISELY.

DIRECTOR AND PIANIST ..... MR. J. H. WILLY.
CORNET AND TRUMPET ..... MR. MACGREGOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front Seats ..... Rs. 3
Back Do. ..... ,, 2

Tickets may be had of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Fort; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla; or any of the Members of the MAZAGON CHORAL UNION; and at the doors on the Evening of the Concert.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. DUET (Piano & Cornet) ..... Cajus Animum (Stabat Mater) ..... Rossini.
Messrs. WILLY & MACGREGOR.
2. ANTHEM ..... Awake! put on Strength ,, Dr. Calcott.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.
3. SOLO QUARTETTE & CHORUS ..... I was Glad ..... Dr. Calcott.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.
4. SOLO (Soprano) ..... He shall Feed his Flock (Messiah) ..... Handel.
MEMBER M. CHORAL UNION.
5. CHORUS ..... And the Glory of the Lord (Messiah) ..... Handel.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.
6. SOLO, DUET, TRIO, QUARTETTE & CHORUS ..... Father in Heaven (New first time) ..... Prof. Thompson.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.
7. SOLO (TENOR).. In Native Worth. (Creation). Haydn.
MEMBER M. CHORAL UNION.
8. SOLO, DUET, & CHORUS ..... I will lift up mine Eyes (New; first time) ..... Prof. Thompson.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.
9. HALLELUJAH, CHORUS ..... Hallelujah (Messiah) ..... Handel.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.

AN INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1. DUET, (PIANO & CORNET) ..... Wedding March ..... Mendlessohn.
Messrs. WILLY & MACGREGOR.
2. GLEE ..... Hail! Smiling Morn ..... Spofforth.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.
3. SONG (TENOR).. Rock me to Sleep ..... Foster.
Mr. MACG EGOR.
4. GLEE ..... All among the Barley ..... Elizabeth Stirling.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.
5. SOLO (Piano) ..... British Grenadiers and Rervic. ..... Rossellin & Richards.
Mr. WILLY.
6. GLEE ..... Hark, the Lark ..... Dr. Cook.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.
7. SONG (Bass) ... Newfoundland Dog ..... Henry Russel.
MEMBER M. CHORAL UNION.
8. QUARTETTE .... Calm be thy Slumbers ..... Sir H. Bishop
MEMBER M. CHORAL UNION.
9. SOLO & CHORUS—God save the Queen.
MAZAGON CHORAL UNION.

POSTAL NOTICE,

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th Sept. at 2 P.M; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	26	Saturday ...Nov.	14
,, ... October	3	,, ... ,,	21
,, ... ,,	10	,, ... ,,	28
,, ... ,,	17	,, ...Dec.	5
,, ... ,,	24	,, ... ,,	12
,, ... ,,	31	,, ... ,,	19
,, ... ,,	7	,, ... ,,	26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 8 P.M. of the previous day.

October	2	November	13
,, ...	16	,, ...	27
,, ...	30	December	11
		,, ...	25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	3	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to MR. F. VALLADARES GRANT.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 4th April 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1868.

GREATER apparent, and in many respects real confusion, could scarcely exist in a state, not in absolute revolt, than that which prevails in home politics. No fundamental institution is threatened, authority is respected quite as much as liberty is beloved, trade and commerce, industry and agriculture, are pursued unchecked by apprehension. Even the coming elections which are certain to be turbulent, which may be bloody in many districts, engender no fears because every one knows that the fit of excitement will be transient, and that if the day of trial be stormy, the morrow will be calm. No doubt the excitement will grow daily more intense, the passions both of the few and the many will be aroused, the balances of provincial and metropolitam depositors become less and less, wheeled carriages and draught cattle will be hardly tried, drunkenness and vice will have a genuine gaudy day. The strain will be severe, for the constituencies have increased by tens of thousands, and the exact result no man can certainly foretell, because the character of the new voters is only imperfectly known. Nevertheless the newly-elected Parliament will meet, and, for the time at least, the nation will acquiesce in its decisions. Probably there will be no such striking change in its composition as that which resulted from the Reform Bill of 1832; but speaking broadly, it is apparently certain, that the majority returned will nominally belong to the Liberal Party. Yet nominal adherence, as was seen in 1866, does not secure real unity, a new class may be present in numbers sufficient to exert great influence upon our method of government, and upon this contingency will depend the success or failure of Lord Derby's inroad upon the established practices of government. We say Lord Derby, because by himself Mr. Disraeli exerts a merely personal influence; it was the leadership of Lord Derby which ensured the blind aid of the Conservative party in 1867.

Now Lord Derby, as a Conservative peer, wantonly or wilfully, adopted a line of conduct subversive of the principles which for many years have prevailed in England. He met Parliament with a minority of supporters in the House of Commons, and with a minority he managed to keep his party in office. But, by what means? By suspending, for the time, responsible government in the country. Up to the spring of 1867 the practice was for the Cabinet to authorize and for the Minister to initiate a policy believed to be in harmony with the views of his party supporters, and it was the custom for a Premier who could not carry out that policy honourably to resign office. By no other method can party integrity and honest Parliamentary government be carried on; for if the policy of the Cabinet be uncertain, if it drift from day to day, if the Minister shifts his ground in order to secure an immediate advantage, plainly the Parliament and the party are led blindfold, and know only the road they have travelled, and the goal they have reached when they are landed at their unlooked-for destination. The result is that faith in public men is greatly diminished, the principle government by majorities—not by any means a sacred but a most convenient and order-preserving usage—is abolished, while the responsibility of Ministers to Parliament is wounded to the heart. To carry out the new system a Minister must be a trickster, intent, by day and night, upon the discovery, not of the most prudent and fitting measures, but of the resolutions which, no matter by what means, he can carry. Consequently, if this artifice, introduced by Lord Derby and worked out by Mr. Disraeli, is to prevail, England will owe to a Tory Cabinet the adoption in her system of the chief vice of democracy—deference to the temporary, and often accidental passion or opinion of the hour. The new system may be described as an undertaking by a committee of placemen to execute the will of the House of Commons, providing they are left in the undisturbed enjoyment of patronage and power. It will be seen that the newly-devised plan is essentially unprincipled, that it strikes a deadly blow at honest, conscientions statesmanship, that it disintegrates party, that it puts Government up to auction, that it invites combination among clever but dishonest men for "looting the Treasury," that, by removing the check of responsibility, it increases the power of the Court—a far more potential entity than the Crown—and finally that it undermines the greatest political conquest of modern times,—Government by a Minister responsible to Parliament and by a party responsible to the nation.

We have described the exact character of the changes temporarily effected in our practice of Government by Lord Derby and the Conservative party. What then is the real issue that will be decided in November? Ostensibly it is whether Mr. Gladstone shall succeed Mr. Disraeli, whether the Irish Church establishment shall or shall not be disestablished and disendowed, whether our military institutions shall or shall not be effectually reformed, whether the public revenue shall be economically administered or wastefully squandered, whether a sound and general system of instruction shall pervade the land, whether the fruit of the higher educational endowments shall be monopolized by the favoured few or placed within reach of the many—on the surface, all these and other scarcely less momentous questions, will govern the contests at the polling booths. But the real issue underlies these visible and potent differences. It is neither more nor less than this—whether we shall revert to the wholesome usages of our constitution, or whether we shall submit to the new-fangled devices sanctioned by Lord Derby and executed by Mr. Disraeli. Already there are signs of an intention to prolong in the ensuing session the practices which may make 1866-7 an epoch in our Parliamentary life. The more obvious it becomes that the Liberals will be in a majority, the more studiously vague and oracular are the utterances of Ministers and their adherents. The Liberal programme is tolerably plain; but no one can say what is to be the policy of the Government. When Parliament meets, it is not at all impossible, unless overruled by the latent honesty of his colleagues, that, in order to keep office Mr. Disraeli will not try once more to manipulate the House, and endeavour by ambiguous phrases and underhand intrigue to secure a majority composed of his own devoted followers and a sufficient number from the Opposition benches. No doubt, if he has a majority, his course will be less obscure; but as he will not have a legitimate majority, he will seek to fabricate one out of various sections. In doing this he will rely upon a certain unreasoning distrust of Mr. Gladstone, who is too sincere for men of the world, and upon a tendency, visible of late in England, especially among the rising generation, to adopt the foolish cry, of measures not men, blind to the fact that the conversion of statesmen into more registrars of the House of Commons, strikes at the root of vital statesmanship, and honest public life. We are disposed to believe that the designs of the Premier to injure what he scorns, and what he has described as "the *drollery* of Parliamentary Government," will be frustrated by the unbroken unity of the Liberals under Mr. Gladstone. But as the transactions of 1866-7 have deeply vitiated the public conscience, it is just possible that Mr. Disraeli, and his unscrupulous bottleholder Lord Derby, may win another triumph, that the new House may be worse than the old, if that be conceivable, and that an irremediable blow may be struck at responsible and party Government through the agency of those whose interests it has so well served, and whose political status depends upon its preservation—the peers and the Tory squirearchy of England.

THE new bill to legalize the marriages of natives of British India, not professing Christianity, and thereby cure an evil, grievous, though affecting presumably only a small section of her Majesty's Indian subjects, is a very simple measure. Of course, the phrase non-Christian natives would include nearly the whole of the native community, and it must be accepted only as a clumsy way of describing the few who are neither Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Parsees, nor Jews. The preamble, therefore, has to be qualified by the enacting clauses, for, taken by itself, it asserts the extravagant proposition that there have not been any legal marriages in India except those solemnized according to the Christian rite. In order to destroy the incorrect declaration in the preamble, it would surely be possible to insert some words bringing the statement within the limit of facts. This defect, however, can be easily cured, and does not affect the merits of the main provisions in the bill. They may be shortly described as a legalization of marriage by civil contract before a registrar of all natives who are not Christians, yet who are not Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Parsees or Jews, providing however, that they are Deists. For it is proper to observe that the State recognizes the religious professions of the parties and the religious character of the ceremonial, by making the bride and bridegroom declare their belief in God. A perfectly catholic and tolerant act would not in any way take the religious belief of the parties into account, but would provide a legal form of marriage for all its subjects, not otherwise provided for, whatever their belief or non-belief. The State, especially in India, has nothing to do with the conscience of its subjects, and ought to rest satisfied with the public and solemn ratification of marriage, an act so essential to the common weal. Of course, if the object is merely to meet the wants of the Brahmo Somaj there can be no objection to a formula which accords with the convictions of that sect. But might it not be desirable that the Legislative Council, while they are dealing with the subject, should frame a declaration covering the largest number of cases? The other provisions of the act—the limit of age, the schedule list of prohibited degrees—the safe-keeping of certificates in due form—the clause against bigamy—are unobjectionable. Even the exaction of a marriage fee as a matter of policy is scarcely open to question. Of course, it is imposed to pay the costs of a registry office, yet it will be said that the State in imposing an obligatory ceremonial should not supply funds for the maintenance of the requisite machinery. On the whole the measure will be a boon to many of her Majesty's subjects, and will provide for a defect in existing institutions.

NEWS has reached us that a considerable change hangs over the present organization of the Bombay Army. The eyes of the military authorities at the head-quarters of the Government of India have been scanning the military arrangements of this Presidency, and it has been discovered that there are propotionately more brigade commands in Bombay than there are in Bengal. In the Bombay army there are four divisions, including Sind, and eight brigades, whereas in Bengal there are seven divisions and twelve brigades. Admitting the extent and greatly superior numerical force of Bengal the disproportion does not seem so very excessive. However, at head-quarters a different opinion prevails; and orders have been received to abolish the second-class brigades of Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Ahmednuggur. In future, after the arrangement has been carried out, the senior officer at these three stations will command. Popular with the financiers this step cannot be popular with the service. We shall be curious to learn whether purely military considerations alone have induced the Government to diminish so considerably the prizes of the service, whether economical reasons have not had some bearing on the change, and whether it has been resolved on without consulting Lord Napier, who, we believe, will once again command the Bombay Army.

WE have received a copy of Part II. Vol. IV. of "Reports of Cases decided in the High Court of Bombay." This part, we observe, has been edited by Mr. C. F. Farran, B.A., barrister-at-law, who is acting at present as Reporter in the room of Dr. Reid. The value of such a series is ev

LATEST TELEGRAMS

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE EARTHQUAKES IN ECUADOR AND PERU.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE news of the Earthquakes in Ecuador and Peru has been fully confirmed.

Major Beville of the 27th Regiment N.I. (Beloochees) has been gazetted a Companion of the Bath.

It has been intimated that Parliament will be prorogued on the 26th November.

The King of Prussia has made a speech in which he said that there is no reason to fear that the peace of Europe would be disturbed, and what is still more reassuring, is the vigour of the Army and Navy who have proved that they do not shun to fight when compelled to do so.

The revising barristers have disallowed female sufferage, but have granted leave to appeal.

The *Times* of to-day recommends Darjeeling as the Capital of India.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER.

LAHORE, 19TH SEPT., 12-3 P.M.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* of to-day publishes the following intelligence from Abbottabad under date of the 17th September :—

All is quiet in Agror Valley.

The enemy are actively employed in fortifying the pass into Tekree Valley, at the head of Agror Valley, and the spurs of the Black Mountain.

The Amozoi Tribe (Trans-Indus) on the 15th attacked an Umb (?) village, but were driven back by the Tunnawullees.

The health of the British camp is excellent, and preparations for an advance are steadily progressing.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Indian Daily News, Sept.* 14.)

CAPTAIN BULLEN, A.D.C. to Sir William Mansfield, left Simla on the 8th instant, to join the Quarter Master General's Department of the Huzara Field Force.

We hear that final orders regarding the advance of the Huzara Force, or the portion of it destined to punish the Hussunzyes, have been despatched from Simla. The operations are to be against the offending clans alone, and will not necessitate the crossing of the Indus.

THE MARCH OF THE 38TH REGIMENT FROM SEALKOTE TO RAWUL PINDEE.

The following has been addressed by Colonel Willis of the 38th Regiment to the editor of "Indian Public Opinion :"—

"SIR,—I have this morning received and read with very considerable astonishment an extract from the "Indian Public Opinion" newspaper of the 1st September last, containing such extraordinary statements regarding myself and the regiment under my command, that were I to leave them unanswered, those who are in the way of seeing your journal might be led to believe there was some foundation for such mendacious assertions.

You may disagree with me, but I think it is to be regretted that in a case the gravity of which compels you to advocate my removal from the command of the 38th Regiment for exposing the men of that corps "unnecessarily and gratuitously to torture and death," you did not evince some slight desire to ascertain the exact truth previous to publishing statements affecting my character for humanity.

I can assure you that one line of enquiry to myself or any officer of the 38th Regiment would have received the most cautious attention, and every information on such a subject would have been readily afforded to you.

I have now simply to state, in refutation of all your allegations,

First—That twenty and not sixty rounds of ammunition were served out to the men of the regiment (in accordance with the regulations of the service) some few days previous to the corps marching.

Secondly—The 38th did not commence its march "2 o'clock in the day under the terrific sun," but at one o'clock A.M., arriving at its camping ground at ten minutes past six o'clock the same morning : that several men were attacked with heat apoplexy, three of them died shortly after the regiment arrived in camp, and that two more died subsequently at Sealkote, is a fact to be deplored, but it will be remembered that on the morning of the 18th August (the morning of the eclipse) the heat was unusually intense.

Thirdly—Every officer and man marching with the 38th Regiment can prove how false the assertion is that soldiers of the regiment were "howling and screaming with agnoy, dashing themselves into every pool on the road."

Fourthly—That the regiment "had to be halted half way" consequent on the above circumstances, is equally untrue ! The fact being, that it is the custom of the 38th always to halt for half an hour half way on each day's march to partake of coffee and bread provided for the consumption of the men.

Lastly—It was not from the causes assigned by your correspondent that the 38th Regiment "could not be moved for two and a half days," but on account of a violent storm of rain which fell on the evening of the 18th August and continued for twelve hours rendering the (kutcha) road to Wuzeerabad, already in parts destroyed by previous rain, impassable for the time.

I beg further to mention that since the first day's march on the 18th August, there has been no death casualty. The 38th Regiment marched into this station in excellent health and spirits with but 16 men in hospital, none of whom were, seriously ill, and only four from the effects of the heat.

I trust after such a full explanation you will acknowledge that the remarks published in your issue of 1st September were not creditable to your journal, and that in future previous to making similar reckless assertions, misleading the public and aspersing the character of any individual, you will see the necessity of sifting the facts furnished you by your correspondents, and thus prevent your again committing an act of injustice, and causing unnecessary pain, a proceeding which the public opinion of this or any other country cannot, I am sure, approve.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. A. WILLIS, Colonel,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 38th Regt.
Rawul Pindee, 9th September 1868.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th and 17th September.

From United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th and 17th September.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th September were as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 56	0 14
,, Calcutta via Agra.....	10 24	0 31
,, Madras	1 mess. in 25 mins.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THEODORE'S SON.—It was very easy to bring King Theodore's son to England, but it was not so easy to decide what should be done with him afterwards. He could not be turned loose to gain his livelihood, and it would have been unreasonable to expect the nation to provide for him after spending five millions to accomplish the ruin of his father. To have kept him in England all his days would also have been a mistake, for that section of society which is always on the look-out for Rummun Lolls would have gone wild with delight over a king's son, and would have soon contrived to render him good for nothing. A plan has therefore been adopted which opens up a career of usefulness to the youthful "I-have-seen-the world," and will probably satisfy his ambition hereafter. He is to be carefully trained for the Indian Civil Service. He will have to enter through the open gates of competition, but he is said to be a quick boy, and there will be no unusual difficulty in rendering him fit to appear before the examiners. He is to be brought up, it is stated, in the house of a private gentleman.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Aug.* 27.

THE ALPINE CLUB AND THE CAUCASUS.—Three enterprising Britons have planted the standard of the Alpine Club on the mountains of the Caucasus. "D. W. Freshfield, A. W. Moore, and C. C. Tucker" write from Patigorsk to announce that, accompanied by Francis Devouassond of Chamounix and a Mingerlian servant, they have spent six weeks in the Caucasus, ascended Kazbek (16,546 feet) and Elbrouz (18,526 feet), crossed eight passes ranging in height from 8,000 to 11,000 feet, and traversed the upper parts of the valleys of Riou, Tchenis-Tskali, and Ingur, from the first of which they "made two new and magnificent glacier passes over the main chain." This part of the world offers apparently special attractions for adventurous tourists. In addition to the charms of luxuriant vegetation in the valleys and the startling grandeur of the lofty peaks above, Mr. Freshfield and his companions mention the want of "even tolerable porters," and "the lawless and rapacious character of the inhabitants," who are "a lazy, lying, and extortionate race." Perhaps the Caucasians have their own opinion of the strangers, especially as regards their sanitye The last paragraph of the letter is suggestive of a terrible schism in the Alpine Club, for it disputes the supremacy of Mont Blanc among European mountains—the first place being claimed for Elbrouz, which is considerably north of the main chain of the Caucasus, and therefore within European limits. If this is not heresy, it looks very like ingratitude.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

TWO salutes of nine guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 8 45 A.M. to-day, on the occasion of the departure from the Presidency of the Rajahs of Barea and Zoondr ara, *en route* to Poona.

AT a special general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, held at the Secretariate on Saturday, (Nana Morojee, Esq., in the chair,) Mr. G. C. Gilder was unanimously elected secretary and treasurer to the fund in the room of Mr. J. F. Spencer, resigned.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per B. & B. S. S. Co.'s s. s. "Gunga," Captain Bonner :—

To Suez—Captain Clubley, Dr. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and four children, Dr. Polica, Mr. Schwatz, Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Messiah, Mr. Sternhagnor Abrumovitch and Mr. Woolfe.

To Aden—Mrs. Duggan, child, and servant, and Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee.

A CASE of attempted house-breaking is reported as having occurred at Deongree on Friday night or Saturday morning last. The would-be depredators had got into a gulley and been attempting to enter a window of a dwelling-house when fortunately the inmates were awakened. The intruders effected their escape but left their implements behind. These consisted of lumps of wood and bars of iron, the usual rough tools denoting the presence of active experts. We may mention that no actual crime has been traced to any of the Australian gentry in town, but that the police have some of them more in a corner than can be agreeable visitors whether guilty or innocent.

THE case in the Parsee Matrimonial Court at the instance of Rattonbaee against Dr. Rustomjee Bamjee was disposed of by the Hon'ble Mr. Juee Tucker on Saturday afternoon. The defendant was an assistant-surgeon in H. M.'s Army attached to a native regiment stationed Neemuch in Central India ; and His Lordship holds that the defendant was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and therefore dismissed the plaint without costs. Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co., for the defendant—the case having been heard on October last. We expect to give His Lordship's elaborate judgment in lay or two.

ONE of the Bombay Volunteers, we may mention, took part in the late Wimbledon competitions. A home per in describing the Review says—"With the 20th Middlesex marched Private Wildy of the Bombay Volunteers, whose Oriental trappings markedly attracted the notice of the Prince. The reason for the representative of the Bombay force marching with the 20th Middlesex is that Mr. Wildy was formerly a cadet in this corps."—Mr Wildy, unfortunately, carried off none of the prizes, but he has set an example which other members of the corps who go home for a season might well follow.

A COBRA five feet in length was killed by a ramoosee on Friday last in Mr. Campbell's bungalow at Umballa Hill.

A FIREMAN named Shaik Cassum of the steamship "Euphrates" fell into one of the docks at Mazagon on the 15th instant, and received injuries on his right knee, which resulted in gangrene and caused death. After the accident the deceased was taken to the Parsee bone-setter, Mr. Bhimjee, and bandaged, and thereafter conveyed to the Jamsee Hospital. On 17th instant the bone-setter had the bandages, &c., removed. An inquest was held by Dr. Lumsdaine on the body, to enquire into the circumstances of the death ; but there being no evidence to show the cause of the accident, nor the nature of the injuries received by the deceased, the inquest was adjourned in order that Mr. Bimjee might be examined.

ON Saturday suit was brought before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, a solicitor of the High Court, in which charged Mr. Hurrell, also a wellknown solicitor of the Court, with libel. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Mejott appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hurrl was represented by Messrs. McCulloch and Wte. Mr. Pigot before opening the case remarked that it was a suit which the plaintiff had been most desirable to avoid, and that the plaintiff had given the defendant every opportunity and a long time to make an apology, but no apology had been sent. Mr. Pigot then stated that in December 1867 one Jumnadass Toolseiass had complained that Mr. Hurrell and several other persons had forcibly entered his dhurrumsala on Malabar Hill, had assault him and his family, and had polluted certain cooking utensils, &c. Toolseydass instructed the plaintiff in this case, M Shamrao, to write a legal letter to Mr Hurrell and the other parties who had entered the dhurrumsalla, claiming Rs. 10,000 damages. A copy of that letter had been delivered to Mr. Hurrell, who had sent it back open to Mr. Shamrao, with the following words written across it—"Don't make yourself a greater cuckhan you have already shown yourself to be." Mr. Shamrao, who was put into the witness-box, stated he believed that letter had been sent back to him on the evening of the day on which it had been despatched, but that he (Mr. Shamrao) had not received it till next morning, when it was handed to him by one of his clerks who understood English. The counsel for the defendant admitted that Mr. Hurrell had written the words referred to, but contended that they had been provocation, and denied that there had been the publication necessary to constitute libel. Mr. Pigot, on the other hand, held that the letter having been sent open, could be read by any one knowing English, and that as letters addressed to Mr. Shamrao, not marked "private," generally went through the hands of Mr. Shamrao's English clerks, and the letter in question having gone into the hands of Mr. Shamrao's clerks there had been publication. The counsel on the other side produced an affidavit by Mr. Shamrao in which he had said that the letter was delivered "to him" on the following morning, which Mr. Shamrao admitted to be an error, explaining that he meant "delivered to him through his clerk." On 3rd February last Mr. Shamrao wrote to Mr. Harrell saying that he considered what Mr. Hurrell had done was injurious to his character as a solicitor of the High Court and as a private individual, that he felt much aggrieved and his feelings were much hurt thereby, and that he trusted now since sufficient time had elapsed to permit any temporary feeling of irritation to have cooled down, Mr. Hurrel would write to him withdrawing what he had written and expressing regret for what he had done. To this letter Mr. Shamrao received no answer, and he had been compelled to apply to the Court. After some conversation with His Lordship, Mr. White admitted the publication, and left the case in the hands of the Court, though in reply to His Lordship he said his client would not offer any apology. A witness having been examined to prove the delivery of the letter requesting an apology, His Lordship said he thought Mr. White had exercised a very proper discretion in not contending further that there was no publication. He characterised the conduct of the defendant as disgraceful, and said he believed the defendant intended that the letter should be seen. Mr. Hurrell, after exercising violence in entering the dhurrumsalla, had no right to expect the usual professional courtesy from the plaintiff in giving intimation of the proceedings which were to be taken at the Police Court. His Lordship regretted that one entitled to call himself an esquire and a gentleman had so grossly misconducted himself. Rs. 1,000 damages and costs were awarded to the plaintiff.

FALL OF RAIN.

FROM 13TH TO 19TH SEPT. 1868.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.
Sept. 13 Sunday.....	0	0	0	0	0	2
,, 14 Monday.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 15 Tuesday	0	48	1	12	0	1
,, 16 Wednesday	0	0	0	0	1	6
,, 17 Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 18 Friday	0	4	0	0	0	0
,, 19 Saturday	0	3	0	29	0	2
For the week	0	55	1	41	1	11
Previously registered ...	73	41	69	96	57	82
Total fall.....	73	96	71	37	58	93

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 14th Sept., to Saturday, 19th Sept., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	2,589	4	0
House Rate	46,673	14	10
License Tax.....	581	8	0
Police Rate	14,565	12	5
Ligging do.....	9,539	5	0
Water do	6,145	2	10
Halalore Cess.....	10,587	7	8
Market Fees.....	871	9	9
Fees trough Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.)	66	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees.....	753	13	1
Fines and Penalties	.....		
Total Rs...	92,374	5	7

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

ON Saturday afternoon a special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Town Hall to consider the Finance Committee's report on the question of continuing the Municipal License-tax. The attendance was small, and in the absence of the Chairman, Dr. Collum was called upon to preside.

The minutes of the last few meetings having been read and approved,

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and read the following minute of the Finance Committee's proceedings of the 9th Sept. :—

"PRESENT—The Honourable L. H. Bayley, president ; the Municipal Commissioner ; C. Currey, Esq. ; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bangalee, Esq. ; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq. ; the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

"The Committee considered the matter referred to them by the Bench of Justices on the 29th day of July last, viz., Whether it is advisable to re-impose the Municipal License Tax, which will expire on 31st December next, and, if not, from what sources its place should be supplied ?

"Various minutes on the subject by members of the Committee were considered.

"Resolved—That the Finance Committee, though it recognises the objections to the License Tax, is not prepared to consider its abolition until the yield of the Town Duties under the Bill before the Legislative Council of Bombay has been ascertained, and that consequently the Bench be advised to solicit Government to continue the Municipal License Tax, which expires on the 31st December next, for a period not exceeding one year from that date if necessary.

"Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., dissented from the above Resolution."

Captain Hancock said—The report of the Finance Committee on this subject has been for sometime in the hands of the members of the Bench, and I merely rise to propose in the form of a resolution the recommendation which the Finance Committee has made. I am aware that there are a great many objections which may be urged to the License-tax, and I daresay a great many objections might be urged against all taxes, for no doubt all of us would rather pay no taxes at all if we could possibly do without them ; but in the present state of our finances I do not think we would be justified in giving up any source of income without seeing that its place can be filled up in some other way. (Hear, hear.) It must be remembered that we are 5 lakhs in debt, and it is desirable that we should pay off that as soon as we possibly can. (Hear, hear.) We hope, it is true, that there will be large reductions made in our expenditure, but we have no right to forestall those reductions. So that I think under present circumstances, and till we know the fate of the Town Duties Bill, it would be wiser for us to keep the License-tax. I therefore propose the following resolution :—

That the Bench is not prepared to consider the abolition of the License-tax till it is ascertained whether the bill for the imposition of town duties, now before the Legislative Council of Bombay, passes or not, and should it pass, what the yield of the town duties will be. That Government be solicited to continue the Municipal License-tax, which expires on 31st of December next, for a period not exceeding one year from that date.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee seconded the motion.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said the members of the Bench would have seen from the report of the Finance Committee that he dissented from the proposal which Captain Hancock had embodied in his motion. He would now beg to move as an amendment "That in the opinion of the Bench it is not advisable to re-impose the Municipal License Tax after the 31st of December next." The Justices had no doubt fully expected that he would dissent from such a proposal as that of the Finance Committee after the strong language in which he had denounced the Municipal License Tax at the last meeting. But he had then simply mentioned a few of the general objections to the measure, and though he was not sure whether it was necessary even now to speak at any great length of the obnoxious nature of the measure, still he thought that he ought to go a little more into detail in order thoroughly to satisfy the Justices that it was inadvisable to re-impose this tax. And what did the Finance Committee say ? It did not conceal the fact that the License Tax was objectionable—it recognized the objections, but still it recommended the renewal of the tax for a year. Now it seemed to him very inconsistent in the Finance Committee, that when recognising the objections to the tax, it should recommend its continuance even for a day. (Hear, hear.) The Committee said the tax was objectionable but still it must be re-imposed ! Mr. Dosabhoy then proceeded to remark that the License Tax was first introduced in Bombay by Act II. of 1865. Now that Act, he well remembered, was passed very hurriedly through the Legislative Council of Bombay, because it was then necessary by some legislative enactment to rescue the affairs of the Municipality from the chaos and confusion into which they had fallen and to bring them into something like order. He held in his hand a copy of a letter written by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay intimating its assent to the Bill, from which he would read two paragraphs. The Governor General in Council observed that "as the Bill contains a large measure of desirable reform which it is inadvisable to postpone for another year, the Governor General has not withheld his assent from it, but it appears to him to be open to decided objection on certain points and to be of a doubtful character on others." This showed the opinion of the Viceroy on the Act generally. As to the introduction of the License Tax and the abolition of Town Duties, the Governor General said—"With reference to this appropriation of the income to be expected from the new taxes, and the future assets of the Municipality, and to that part of the Bill by which the Town Duties have been abolished, it appears to the Governor General that before any such change was introduced, a searching enquiry should have been insisted on regarding the operation of the Town Duties and the probable results to be expected from the Licenses, and that it would have been better if the Bill had left it to the Justices to carry out the reform according to the original intention of the Select Committee." Now, whatever opinion they might hold regarding the interference of the Government of India in local affairs, which the Bench ought to understand better, there was no doubt about the Government of India having a right in this case. Without enquiry the Town Duties had been repealed by the Justices and the License Tax very hastily introduced. He would now refer to the Amended License Tax schedule annexed to Act IV. of 1867, and show how obnoxious, unjust, unequal, and oppressive a measure it was. He then read the items mentioned in class I. of schedule which required Joint Stock Companies to pay Rs. 1,000, Rs. 750, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. These amounts, he said, were very large and greatly in excess of those fixed by the Government of India for imperial purposes and had to be paid by public companies whether they made any profit or not, or whether their financial condition be good or bad. He mentioned that the Bench well knew that a large number of public companies were now simply lingering on in hopes of better days—some paying little or nothing, some earning hardly sufficient to meet their current expenses, and yet one and all to had pay an enormous tax to the Municipality. One company which was struggling hard for existence, and against whose tables and chairs there was an attachment pending for debt, had to pay Rs. 1,000 to the Municipality about twelve months ago. Then again the paid-up capital might be a few thousands or might be a lac of rupees, but if the nominal capital were fifty lacs, as it in many instances was, the company must pay dearly for the whistle, and the poor shareholders, who were also reached through the other classes of the schedule, were made to suffer. In making these remarks he cast no reflection upon Mr. Crawford or his officers ; he was merely showing the injustice of the law. Item E. required *every* merchant, banker, or shroff to pay Rs. 100. The Justices, he remarked, would probably be misled by supposing that Rs. 100 was not a large sum for a merchant or banker to pay—but he would beg them to consider that the means of all merchants and bankers were not the same. It was all very well for large mercantile firms with one or two resident partners who would have to pay Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, but the tax was excessively oppressive upon small mercantile firms when composed of many partners. The word "every" was operating very unjustly upon poor people. For instance, while Messrs. Graham and Company, with an income of lacs of rupees and only one resident partner, paid Rs. 100, a small mercantile firm, with five or six partners and an annual average income of perhaps Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000, had to pay Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, and he need not tell Justices, what they knew so well, that the majority of firms, especially among the natives, was of the latter description.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—The license tax is levied according to rent.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that was not so in case of merchants. As Collector of the certificate tax he had frequently observed that where mercantile firms had paid him Rs. 160 they had pay Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 or even Rs. 600 to the municipality, simply because there were so many partners. The shroffs, again, were also obliged to pay Rs. 100 each. They all, of course, knew that there were large shroffs and small shroffs. He knew hundreds of them who made only Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 a year, and yet they had to pay Rs. 100 ; and the hardship would be the greater, if any one of them was unfortunate enough to have a partner. Then again in Class II. the first item referred to servants in fixed employ, each of whom having an income of Rs. 12,000 per annum or upwards had to pay Rs. 5. Now he must say that this proposition was very unequal, to say nothing of the injustice of compelling people on fixed employment and income to pay a license tax. A Member of Council with Rs. 65,000 a year, the Municipal Commissioner with Rs. 36,000 a year, the Hon'ble Chairman and other leading barristers with Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 a year (who were also required to pay Rs. 50) and a Magistrate of Police like himself on simply Rs. 12,000 a year, had to pay the same sum by way of Municipal License Tax. Further on among other items they would find contractors, who were also required to pay the same amount, though many of them made no more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 per annum. (Cries of oh, oh, and no, no). He would repeat that there were big contractors and small contractors, and he was happy to say that he knew them all, and kept a sharpeye on them. (Loud Laughter.) It was only two days ago that he assessed some of them who had fattened during the Abyssinian campaign for the Certificate Tax in the first and second class and collected upwards of Rs. 25,000 from them within a few hours ; but what he desired to show was that there were small contractors also who made no more than Rs. 500 or R. 1,000 a year, and yet they had all to pay alike. Mr. Russel Aitken could tell them that in his own department there were many small contractors, and it was nothing less than an injustice to make them pay this large sum. Again, among other items in class III. they would find that every broker employed in the sale of Government securities, &c., had to pay Rs. 25 each. They must not forget that there were big brokers and small brokers. Some of these brokers did not earn more than Rs. 25 per month, and he exempted them all from his own tax, but they had nevertheless to pay Rs. 25 for the Municipal License Tax. Further down the Justices would find that a large class of people who keep shops and stalls were required to pay Rs. 12. The sum was certainly small, but it was a heavy contribution to levy from those people who after a day's hard labour find it difficult to make both ends meet. It was nothing less than the old, obnoxious, and hated shop and stall tax of former days against which their friend Mr. John Connon fought single-handed and gained a victory. (Applause.) He (Mr. Dosabhoy) well remembered those days. Mr. Connon was then the only public-spirited man who stood by the side of the weak, and Mr. Connon could at this distant day justly feel proud of the results he had achieved in his battles with the late Board of Conservancy. (Applause.) He hoped he had satisfied the Bench that the municipal license tax was a tax extremely oppressive and unjust in its nature, and that the Justices would by their vote that day veto its revival even for a day. Captain Hancock in proposing his resolution had referred them to the uncertainty of the yield of the Hon. Mr. Mugaldas Nathoobhoy's Town Duties Bill if it passed. For his part he had no fears as to the passing of the bill. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand a copy of the report of the select committee which had considered the bill, and though there seemed to have been a difference in that committee about taxing cotton, opium, and metals, they were all agreed as to the other items in the schedule ; and if the whole of the disputed items were struck out, which, however, he did not believe would be the case, they would be certain to get three lacs of rupees, a sum equal to the yield of the License Tax. But even if they assumed that the Town Duties Bill would be rejected, it was for the Justices to consider whether the License Tax, which was so objectionable an impost, and which would die a natural death on the 31st of December next, should be revived. If they did not get anything in lieu of the License Tax, it would be for the Justices to devise means for making both ends meet. They should try to cut their coat according to their cloth, as Mr. Andrew Grant, of whose intelligent discharge of his duties as a Justice of the Peace they would not soon forget, used to say. (Applause.) It also gave him considerable gratification to state that the Municipal Commissioner himself was fully alive to all their circumstances, and that before the committee appointed by the Bench at the last meeting had an opportunity of taking any action, Mr. Crawford had decided to reduce the expenditure by about two lacs of rupees. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It now remained for the Justices to consider whether the License Tax should be re-imposed. They had all seen it in its true colours, the Municipal Commissioner himself was strongly against it, the Government of India had given its assent unwillingly, and with these facts staring them in the face, he sat down fully confident that the Justices would not recommend the continuance of the License Tax even for a day. (Applause.)

Mr. Connon seconded Mr. Dosabhoy's amendment.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee entirely concurred with what had fallen from his friend Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who had ably expressed the nature and character of the working of the tax which was now about to expire at the end of this year. He believed there could be no question that the tax was a bad one. It worked unfairly and unjustly, and people were subjected to a great deal of annoyance and vexation in having to submit to the demands made upon them for payment of this tax in addition to the tax of a similar nature imposed by the Legislature for Imperial purposes ! People had thus to pay a double tax. The sister Municipality of Madras had taken this question into consideration and had considered a similar License-tax, which was levied on behalf of the Municipality of that presidency, to be unjust ; and he believed they had also resolved that it should be abolished. If that were the case, the Bombay Justices had a very good precedent and a very good example set to them by the neighbouring presidency which they would do well to follow. With regard to the recommendation made by the Finance Committee that, till the result of the Town Duties Bill was known, the License-tax should be continued for a year, he humbly thought it was not a dignified course for this Municipality to adopt to resolve to go up before the Legislature and request it to keep up this obnoxious tax for a year. The Municipality ought at once to condemn this tax on its merits, and, as had been well observed by Mr. Dosabhoy, even if there were any impediment to the passing of the Town Duties Act, or even if it were delayed in its progress through the Legislature for some time, it was not advisable that this tax should be renewed even for a year. (Hear, hear.) In this case if the Town Duties Act did not pass, or if there was any difficulty, some other substitute might be devised, and even if that were not done, he thought they ought to dispense with the proceeds of this obnoxious tax, and the Municipality ought to make a reasonable reduction on the budget estimates for the next year, to meet the deficiency. (Hear, hear.) Every effort should be made in this direction. It would be applauded and appreciated by the community—(applause)—and the Municipality would gain the credit of having suppressed a tax which had worked so very badly and oppressively on the poor. He, therefore, entreated the Bench to have no hesitation whatever in declaring and resolving that this obnoxious and oppressive tax should be left to die and should not be resuscitated. (Applause.)

Mr. James Taylor said that when the License-tax was under consideration in the Legislative Council he had written very strongly against it in the newspapers, but in those days very little attention was paid to the question, and even the Bench failed to do its duty, and in consequence of the failure of the Bench to do its duty in that respect then a great many difficulties had come upon them. Considering their difficulties in the financial way, he thought it would be wrong in them to proceed in a summary way to dispense with the License-tax. Mr. Dosabhoy had expressed himself strongly of opinion that the Town Duties Bill would pass. He (Mr. Taylor) thought and hoped that it would not pass, for he considered that a more impolitic measure could not possibly have been brought before the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) He found that the Town Duties Bill had been brought before the Bench again in July 1866, though three months before that he had done his best to have it thrown out. It was then postponed for three months, and the Commissioner very cleverly brought it forward three months afterwards, though on that day very few of the Justices were present, it being on a mail-day. In consequence of that many of the Justices were very indignant : in fact he thought they had been very badly used on that occasion. But what had become of this Bill ? The late Governor of Bombay had opposed it with arguments which seemed to him (Mr. Taylor) to show conclusively that both the Transit Duties and Town Duties Bills were bad. The last thing he had heard about this Bill was Munguldass Nathoobhoy's statement about it in the Legislative Council about a year ago. Mr. Munguldass had thought it proper that the reading of the Bill should be postponed, and it had been his (Mr. Taylor's) impression on reading that speech that it was the last they would hear of that Bill, but it seemed like Mahomed's coffin, to be hanging between heaven and earth ; and he was sorry to hear now that members of the Bench were placing faith in a bill of this sort, which when it came next before the Council was likely to meet its deserts. He hoped the Bench would not take such a retrograde step as to ask what neither the Government of Bombay nor the Government of India would ever permit. The report, he had no hesitation in stating, was the lamest he had ever seen proceed from a body of intelligent men, part of them being merchants. Opium was already overtaxed, and so was cotton, and these were the things which they, in their little brief authority, would put into the schedule of the Bill ; but he was certain that no Government would sanction such a thing. He concurred with Captain Hancock's motion, and, thinking as he did that they should not be in a hurry to have this tax abolished, and that they should not place faith in getting this new tax enacted, which there was little chance of, he was of opinion that it would be better were they to try to be economical and to cut their coat according to their cloth with the income they had. He would not take up the time of the Bench in going into the details of the Town Duties Bill, but stated that he heartily concurred with Captain Hancock's motion.

Mr. Martin Wood said he must confess he felt it exceedingly difficult to support either the one side or the other. He quite agreed with the resolution that it would be premature to resign this source of income, and that in resigning it the Bench would be committing the very same mistake as had been committed by the Legislative Council when it abolished the Town Duties before knowing what was to come in their stead. On the other hand, he could not but sympathize with the explanation of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as to the inequality of the working of the License-tax. But then that was only a circumstance : the Bench was quite competent to revise the scale of the Municipal License-tax next year. There was plenty of time to do it, and the difficulty might be met in that way either by drawing the line, which Mr. Dosabhoy could easily do, below which the great part of the difficulty arose, or in revising the schedule throughout. He thought, from what Mr. Dosabhoy had said regarding large unequal payments by companies, and in several other instances, it would only be necessary to revise the schedule itself. After the experience they had had of the working of the Act that revision could easily be made ; and he thought there were many grounds why they should not sacrifice this source of income when there were some special reasons for thinking that this License-tax was a just one, and ought to be continued. This was almost the only way in which the European residents and others who derived profit from living in Bombay contributed directly to the income of the city. ("No, no.") He said it was the only way in which they *directly* contributed, and he thought on that account the Justices should pause before abolishing the tax, though no doubt it would be necessary to make amendments upon it. As to what Mr. Dosabhoy had mentioned regarding the partners of firms, he did not see any objection whatever to taxing all the partners in any firm. He, therefore, did not feel himself able to support either the resolution or the amendment, but he did not feel inclined to move another amendment, though he could see how another one might be drawn up.

Mr. Crawford (Municipal Commissioner) said there appeared to be some little misapprehension on the mind of the last speaker and the one preceding him as to the exact position of this question. Mr. Taylor, who he was sorry to see was now absent [Mr. Taylor had retired for some time after making his speech] had been good enough to quote what he called the last notice of the Town Duties Bill, and that having been brought before the meeting he (Mr. Crawford) was now obliged to refer to it, it being mixed with the general question. Mr. Taylor had said that November 1867 was the last date on which the Town Duties Bill was mentioned in the Legislative Council, but he might say that that 7th August 1868 was the last date. On that day the Town Duties Bill was on the orders for the third reading—a day further remarkable for the fact, which had apparently escaped Mr. Taylor's observation, that a member of the Government of Bombay brought in a Municipal Bill for a large seaport town in the Presidency of Bombay, embracing a system of town duties on cotton and other articles precisely similar to their own schedule. The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, with reference to the orders of the day, said—

Since the order of the day were received by me, there has been a meeting of the Bench of Justices at which the Commissioner reported that the term of the Municipal license-tax will expire at the close of the current year. The Bench unanimously resolved that the Finance Committee should report as early date whether the license tax should be re-imposed, and, if not, from what other source its place shall be supplied. If the town-tax is not to be renewed, it will be necessary to substitute some other means to make up the deficiency in the funds of the Bombay Municipality. As constant legislation is deemed improper and is unpalatable to the public, it will be better to consider the question along with the Town Duties Bill. I would, therefore, crave the permission of the Council to postpone the further consideration of the Bill until the Finance Committee have made their report ; and the Bench of Justices expressed their opinion thereon. I, therefore, beg to move that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed till the first meeting of the Council after the 30th September next.

Now, it seemed to him that so far from this act being in the position of Mahomed's coffin, though it certainly had been hovering about in rather an unsatisfactory manner for a long time, it had at last settled on *terra firma*, and it would be again before the Legislative Council in a few days. He did not see any difficulty whatever to the passing of the Town Duties Bill. What the schedule might be was a different thing, and he was not going to say anything about it. What the schedule might be depended on the members of Council, but there was no doubt a majority in the Council who would support the Town Duties Bill and a schedule of town duties in some form or other. It remained to be seen what form that schedule would take, but there was one thing they might be sure of, that they would very much strengthen the hands of those gentlemen in the Legislative Council who wish to support them if they declared the License-tax to be utterly unjust and inequitable. (Hear, hear.) He felt that he could not add anything to the language in which he had already expressed himself with regard to this tax. Personally he felt very strongly that to the License-tax Bill he owed a great part of the unpopularity of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt about that. He had not the least hesitation in asserting that since the imposition of the Imperial License-tax, and owing to the circumstance of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's office being in the same building as his, the majority of the half-educated people believed the Imperial License-tax was another Municipal rate, and the other and more ignorant half believed and said openly that this was the Abyssinian expedition rate. (Laughter). He would not enlarge upon the remarks of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, but he endorsed these remarks most fully. There had been a statement made in support of this License-tax by Mr. Wood, when he said that this was the only way in which the mercantile gentlemen residing in Bombay contributed —

Mr. Wood—I said directly contributed.

Mr. Crawford—Yes, directly. Well, gentlemen, I say this is a direct mistake. (Laughter.) And he would show them how. All these commercial gentlemen resided in bungalows in Malabar Hill, at Mazagon, or at other places, and directly paid police, lighting, and wheel tax—and a very heavy wheel tax it was to bear, much heavier than the wheel tax in London, or in any part of England. Then they paid house rates, indirectly perhaps, but a very exhorbitant rate it was. (Hear, hear.) This house rate was indirect, he admitted ; but the other three went direct to their pockets, and they felt it very heavily and grumbled about it. And they had also to pay water rate when they got water into their houses. So that the statement that the License-tax was the only way of touching the mercantile community was, he thought, rather a broken reed to lean upon. And he should just like to show certain gentlemen who were in the habit of howling as to the advantages of residents on Malabar Hill and other places in proportion to those who lived in the native town, the amount of rates paid by the European population in comparison to the native population, and they would then find that the European population paid very heavily indeed. He thought that thus far

A MARRIAGE BILL.

The following "Bill to legalize Marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion," was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India on the 1st September.

Whereas marriages between natives of British India not professing Christianity are held to be illegal unless solemnized in accordance with the rites of some religion recognised by law, and the children of such natives contracting marriages not solemnized in accordance with the rites aforesaid are held to be illegitimate and incapable of inheriting property; and whereas it is expedient to legalize such marriages when solemnized in accordance with the provisions of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Marriage Act, 1868."

2. Every marriage between natives of British India not professing the Christian religion and objecting to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Parsi, or Jewish religion, shall be valid—

(1.) If it is solemnized in the presence of the Registrar hereinafter mentioned and of at least three credible witnesses, in whose hearing each of the parties makes the following declarations:—

"I. A. B., am a native of British India. I do not profess the Christian religion, and I object to be married in accordance with the rites of the Hindu, Muhammadan, Buddhist, Parsi, or Jewish religion."

"I. A. B., declare in the presence of Almighty God that I take thee C. D. to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or words to that effect:

(2.) If the parties are unmarried, and the husband has completed his age of eighteen years and the wife has completed her age of fourteen years:

(3.) If, in case the wife has not completed her age of eighteen years, the consent of her father or guardian has previously been given to the marriage; and

(4.) If the parties are not related to each other in any of the degrees prohibited in the first schedule hereto annexed, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

3. Every such marriage hereafter solemnized shall, as soon as may be after the solemnization thereof, be certified by such person as the Local Government shall from time to time appoint in this behalf for the district in which the marriage is solemnized. He shall be called the Registrar of Native Marriages, and he may be the Registrar appointed under Act No. XX. of 1866 or any other law for the registration of assurances for the time being in force. Such certificate shall be in the form contained in the second Schedule to this Act, and shall be signed by (1) the Registrar, (2) the parties to the marriage if both have completed their age of eighteen years, and if the woman has not completed such age, by the husband and by her father or guardian, and (3) by three witnesses present at the marriage.

4. The husband shall pay a fee of two rupees to the Registrar, who shall thereupon enter the certificate in a register to be kept by him for the purpose. Such register shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection, and shall be presumptive evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained. Certified extracts therefrom shall on application be given by the Registrar on the payment to him by the applicant of two rupees for each such extract.

5. Every person required to subscribe or attest such certificate, who wilfully neglects or omits so to do, shall, on conviction of such neglect or omission, be punished by a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred.

6. Every person making, signing, or attesting any such certificate containing a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of the offence of forgery as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

7. Every native of British India described in Section 2 who before the passing of this Act, has gone through any ceremony with the intent of thereby contracting marriage shall be deemed to have been legally married, if the marriage has been solemnized in the presence of at least three witnesses, and if the conditions specified in section two, classes two three and four, have been complied with in the case of such marriage.

8. Every person married under this Act who during the lifetime of his or her, wife or husband, contracts any marriage without having been lawfully divorced from such wife or husband, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections 494 and 495 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

A MAN SHALL NOT MARRY HIS

1. Paternal grand-father's mother.
2. Paternal grand-mother's mother.
3. Maternal grand-father's mother.
4. Maternal grand-mother's mother.
5. Paternal grand-mother.
6. Maternal grand-mother.
7. Mother.
8. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister.
9. Paternal grand-father's father's sister.
10. Maternal grand-father's father's sister.
11. Maternal grand father's mother's sister.
12. Paternal grand mother's father's sister.
13. Paternal grand-mother's mother's sister.
14. Maternal grand-mother's father's sister.
15. Maternal grand-mother's mother's sister.
16. Paternal grand-father's sister.
17. Paternal grand-mother's sister.
18. Maternal grand-father's sister.
19. Maternal grand-mother's sister.
20. Father's sister.
21. Mother's sister.
22. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's wife.
23. Paternal grand-mother's father's brother's wife.
24. Maternal grand-father's father's brother's wife.
25. Maternal grand-mother's father's brother's wife.
26. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's wife.
27. Paternal grand-mother's mother's brother's wife.
28. Maternal grand-father's mother's brother's wife.
29. Maternal grand-mother's mother's brother's wife.
30. Paternal grand-father's brother's wife.
31. Paternal grand-mother's brother's wife.
32. Maternal grand-father's brother's wife.
33. Maternal grand-mother's brother's wife.
34. Father's brother's wife.
35. Mother's brother's wife.
36. Paternal grand-father's father's brother's daughter.
37. Paternal grand-father's father's sister's daughter.
38. Paternal grand-father's mother's brother's daughter.
39. Paternal grand-father's mother's sister's daughter.
40. Paternal grand-father's brother's daughter.
41. Paternal grand-father's sister's daughter.
42. Paternal grand-mother's brother's daughter.
43. Paternal grand-mother's sister's daughter.
44. Maternal grand-father's brother's daughter.
45. Maternal grand-mother's brother's son.
46. Maternal grand-father's sister's son.
47. Maternal grand-mother's sister's son.
48. Father's brother's son.
49. Father's sister's son.
50. Mother's brother's son.
51. Mother's sister's son.
52. Son or any direct lineal descendant of a son.
53. Daughter's son.
54. Paternal grand-father's brother's daughter's husband.
55. Paternal grand-father's sister's daughter's husband.
56. Paternal grand-mother's brother's daughter's husband.
57. Paternal grand-mother's sister's daughter's husband.
58. Husband of daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a daughter.
59. Husband of son's daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a son.
60. Husband of brother's daughter or of any direct lineal descendant of a brother.
61. Brother's daughter's daughter's husband.
62. Sister's daughter's husband.
63. Brother.
64. Sister's son' or any direct lineal descendant of a sister.
65. Sister's son's daughter's husband.
66. Sister's daughter's daughter's husband.
67. Brother's son or any direct lineal descendant of a brother.
68. Brother's daughter's son.
69. Son's wife's father.
70. Daughter's husband's father.
71. Husband's father's father.
72. Husband's mother's father.
73. Husband's father.
74. Husband's father's brother.
75. Husband's mother's brother.
76. Husband's father's sister's husband.
77. Husband's mother's sister's husband.
78. Husband's brother's son.
79. Husband's sister's son.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Registrar's Certificate.

I, E. F., certify that on the of 18 appeared before me, the undersigned, A. B. and C. D., each of whom in my presence of three credible witnesses, whose names are hereunder written, made the declarations required by the second section of the Native Marriage Act, 1868, and I further certify that the said A. B. and C. D. are lawfully wedded husband and wife.

THE NEW RULES OF RACING.

(Saturday Review, Aug. 22.)

The Jockey Club has recently revised the rules of racing with reference to defaulters, and more recently still, from a laudable desire to diminish as far as possible the chances of the new regulations being evaded or improperly applied, has amended its own revision. By the old law, if an owner or a nominator of any horse was in default for a single penny on account of stakes, such horse was disqualified from winning any race till the arrears due on his account were paid up. It was frequently a matter of great difficulty, especially when a horse passed in rapid succession from one owner to another, to discover the exact sums for which he might chance to be in the forfeit-list, and the case has occurred of an owner having carefully paid up all, as he imagined, that stood in the way of his horse's starting, and then of his having discovered, just a moment too late perhaps, that there was yet another paltry sovereign or so due from some distant date. The slightest mistake on the part of the trainer, to whom an owner must naturally look as the proper person to bring his horse to the post duly qualified to start, would thus cause, and has on more than one occasion caused, an aggravating disappointment. The rule was stringent and inflexible, and it was right that it should be so, but its stringency made all the more remarkable the entire absence of any similar provisions for the case of default in bets. While the accidental and unintentional non-payment of a single sovereign due for stakes would make one horse useless for racing purposes, another, whose owner and nominator might owe thousands of pounds on account of bets, could keep on running and winning all over the country, and the defaulters interested in his welfare could pocket the stakes with impunity. That a law so manifestly unjust should have remained so long unchallenged can only be explained by the fact that in former years owners of race-horses were a class of men who, when they made bets and lost, were in the habit of paying the money. The racing history of the last few years, however, has shown that this custom fails to find favour with the new school of British sportsmen, who evidently regard it as antiquated and obsolete, and whose maxim is that it is more blessed to receive than to give. Considering how the numbers of the Jockey Club have been swelled of late with members of the Young England school, we were not a little surprised at the notification of a change so sweeping as that which was effected a few weeks ago; nor were we a little gratified to see that the older-fashioned and more respectable part of the Club was quite able to assert its superiority over the false and flashy element that at one time threatened to drag into the mire the Supreme Tribunal of Racing. In the middle of June the following resolution was passed at a meeting attended by the most influential members of the Jockey Club:—

Whereas it is expedient that the Rules of Racing which prohibit defaulters for stakes and forfeits from entering or running horses should extend to defaulters for bets, and to all persons guilty of malpractices on the Turf, it is resolved that

No person convicted of any fraudulent practices on the Turf, and no person who has been reported by the Committee of the subscription Rooms at Newmarket or at Messrs. Tattersall's as being a defaulter in bets, shall be permitted to name, enter, or run, either in his own name, or in that of any other person, any horse of which he is either wholly, or in part, owner, for any race whatever.

It was further resolved that—

If any member of the Jockey Club, or of the New Rooms or Coffee Room at Newmarket, should appear in the published Forfeit list as a defaulter for stakes or forfeits, or be reported by the Committee of the Subscription Rooms at Newmarket or at Messrs. Tattersall's as being a defaulter for bets lost on horse-racing, the Stewards shall cause notice to be sent to him that if his default be not cleared by a time to be stated in the said notice (not to exceed three months) his name will be erased from the list of members; and if a member of any of these clubs should be convicted of fraudulent practices on the Turf, or should compound with his creditors, he shall cease to be a member.

And in the early part of the present month the following amendment was made to these resolutions:—

Resolved, that the Jockey Club will not enforce the penalties imposed by their resolutions of June 15th, 1868, for default in bets made after the passing of this resolution, unless the complaint shall have been lodged with the Committee of the Subscription Betting Rooms at Tattersall's, or at Newmarket, within three months of the bets being due.

The object of this amendment is clearly—first, to bring about the prompt settlement of accounts; and, secondly, in case of negligence or collusion on the part of the creditor, to make him take the consequences himself, and to prevent him from digging up old claims at seasons that may suit his convenience. Taken altogether, resolutions and amendment, their aim is obvious, and it is highly creditable to a body so conservative as the Jockey Club, so jealous of its privileges, and so generally intolerant of criticism on the conduct of any of its members, that it should have run the risk of internal dissensions, and chanced the dangers of dismemberment—often a prelude to dissolution—sooner than suffer the continuation of the disgraceful abuses that have been perpetrated under the shadow of its influence and authority. During the last few years we have seen the rise and fall of a most singular body of racing men, who during their short and numeritorious existence inflicted evils on the national sport from which it will be long before it recovers. These persons were not rich; contrariwise, few of them had means to support a racing establishment at all; but as their design was to make money rather than to spend it, the absence of substantial resources was of course immaterial. Their theory was to take the Turf by storm, to buy—but not necessarily to pay for their purchase—everything that came into the market, and at any price; for when a man is not paying for his goods with his own ready money, he is wonderfully complacent as to the increased demands of the vendor. Having thus got together an immense number of horses, they next set to work to run them all over the country, and in all sorts of races; and to give themselves a better chance of making their pleasure profitable they hit upon the ingenious plan of increasing the amount of their speculations in inverse proportion to the pecuniary value of the stakes. Thus, if they had a horse of fair class running for a rich prize in good company, their investments would be moderate; but if they had a plater in a selling race just sufficiently superior to the other platers entered to make his victory, a certainty, they justly argued that then was the time to win, and they would wager ten thousand pounds on the issue of the event with the most imperturbable calmness. And as they possessed many platers—particularly among the horses for which they had given, or promised to give, enormous sums when yearling—they had frequent opportunities of practising this ingenious contrivance. Further, they were splendidly careless of the doctrine of chances, as applied to the probability of one horse beating six or seven other horses. If they were satified that their plater must win, they argued that it was just as safe to lay odds on him as to take odds against him and that the former course was perhaps less troublesome than the latter. Thus, for the first time in the history of the Turf, not only were tens of thousands of pounds betted in a few seconds on the most paltry race, but also the doctrine of backing the field, which must be true nine times out of ten when there are many runners, was utterly subverted. For a time all prospered. The platers won their plates, and the plungers reaped a golden harvest. The sporting papers were loud in their praises. When these gentlemen gave unheard-of sums for yearlings, they were princely; when they backed their horses at any price that was offered them, or rather, when they set the price themselves, they were magnanimous; when they lost, they were aristocratically indifferent; when they won, they were modestly triumphant; when by begging or borrowing they were enabled to tide over an emergency, they were noble-hearted, and the souls of honour; and when they failed to appear on settling-day, such large minds might be excused for being temporarily oblivions of mere trifles. But when, after two or three years, the tide of success turned, and these fine sportsmen began to experience a run of ill-luck—but by no means of ill-luck proportioned to their previous good fortune—some fresh light was thrown on their dispositions and habits. Some promised largely, some proposed compromises, some offered compositions, some remained placidly unconscious of their obligations, but all with one accord shrank from the idea of discharging their debts in hard cash. They had brought little or nothing with them on the Turf, but for a time they had carried away much, and had subsisted thereon; and when fortune ceased to favour them the means for subsistence and the means for paying their losses alike vanished. Thus the crash came; and when it was discovered that the Jockey Club, at the instigation of its most honoured members, intended to take energetic steps to thwart the schemes of any similar adventurers, these pretentious and insolent gamblers slunk into an obscurity from which we fervently hope they will never emerge.

Apart from this special result achieved by the recent acts of the Turf legislature—apart, namely, from the removal of a portion of the scum from the surface of the Turf cauldron—there are one or two practical consequences of which mention may be made. In the first place, the system of betting has been so brought back within proper bounds that it is possible now for an intelligent person to back his reasonable opinion for a reasonable sum at a reasonable price. In the next place, a salutary check has been given to the over-extensive operations of breeders of bloodstock. The price of yearlings has fallen so considerably that whereas two or three years ago the most eminent breeder of the day obtained an average of over four hundred guineas for his yearlings, at his sale this year a few weeks ago the average for forty-three yearlings was one hundred and sixty-two guineas only. We do not say that they were worth more; probably not; but the circumstance is significant as showing that the competition is much smaller, and that in the case of the stock of a less fashionable breeder prices will range much lower still. The real truth is that the supply of yearlings is much beyond the requirements of *bona fide* purchasers. Last year about six hundred were sold, and this year no doubt a larger number still will be offered for sale. Considering that the leading upholders of racing—men like Lord Glasgow, Lord Zetland, and Baron Rothschild—have their own breeding establishments, and never purchase at public sales, it is obvious that this number is out of all proportion to the requirements or the means of the remaining patrons of the sport. It is probable, therefore—and we rejoice at the probability—that, in the course of the next few years a large number of worthless broodmares will be either exported or otherwise disposed of, and the number of yearlings offered for sale proportionately reduced. It may be urged that a different class of owners may possibly compete just as eagerly for the possession of racehorses, but we are loth to anticipate so disastrous an event. It must be confessed, however, that it is not a little discouraging to look at the entries for the Derby of 1870, and to observe how the wellknown names on the Turf are disappearing, without any apparent chance of the vacancies being adequately supplied. And of the few nominators belonging to the upper classes, some, Lord Derby and Lord Scarborough for instance, do not own any horses, but sell their yearlings with their engagements. If the aristocracy retire from active participation in Turf pursuits, the long-threatened but long-deferred decline of racing will be soon brought about. All precedents show that when once a national sport is deprived of the countenance of the upper classes, it is speedily degraded into ruffianism and blackguardism.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 11-16d.	per Rupee.
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Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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D. S. K. & Co. are advertising a remarkably choice series of SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, dry, very good ... ... Rs. 21 per doz.
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Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
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J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
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A sound light Wine for general use.

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Per dozen	Rs. 22	Rs. 24

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A "light fruity" Wine.

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A first-class very dry Wine.

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A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

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The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

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Have received their first shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Corbonell's Port	Rs. 30	per Dozen.
" Sherry	" 30	"
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" " St. Estephe ..	" 17	"
" " Do. in Wood	" 200	per Barrel.
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EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

9th September 1868.

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LOPES DUBEE & Co.'s Superior Claret in Quarts ... No. 1 Rs. 22 per doz.
" " " " " 2 " 19 "
" " " " " 3 " 14 "
Faure Freres & Co.'s St. Julien Medoc " 12 "
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	Medoc Vieux ...	" 21
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	Graves Ler. Cru ...	" 20
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IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

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SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimauds and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

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GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteurs Sciences.
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According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen, lactate of iron, and other ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a roomy BROUGHAM, with a very fast pair of White Arab HORSES, and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman leaving India. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to Mr. WALTER ABRAHAM, opposite Hornby Vellard, where the above can be seen daily between Noon and 5 P.M.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

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A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windover.

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

Also,

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new first-class Boat Shaped English-built Open Carriage, on C. Springs, with Lamps and Pole, by Laurie and Marner, London.

A nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, with Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

5 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do do. very small Pony Carricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts.

2 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 93, Euston Road.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

2 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 16th September 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

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Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

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Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

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H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both by Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

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